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EXAMINER

THAI, CUONG T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/882,857

Applicant(s)

VAN DANTZICH ET AL.

Examiner

CUONG T THAI

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/20/04 Amendment.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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FINAL ACTION

1. This action is responsive Amendment filed on May/20/2004.
2. Claims 1-46 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claim 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (e) as being anticipated by Giles et al. (USPN: 6,437,812) hereinafter Giles.

As per claim 1, Giles discloses a notification system as an improved GUI for a fraud management system (see col. 3, lines 43-44), comprising:

One or more prioritized notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of a score given in column 21 provides an indication of priority and helps operators of the

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fraud management system to decide which cases to take action first (see col. 5, lines 27-30 and see Fig. 1).

An object that automatically provides a glance-able interface corresponding to a priority level of a subset of the prioritized notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of the GUI provides a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system (see col. 4, lines 50-52). For example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being are analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS (see col. 7, lines 35-40), and an account manager display screen 10 which contains a list of four accounts 11, 12, 13, 14 details for an individual account being displayed in one row of a table like display (see col. 4 line 66 to col. 5 line 2).

This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 2 (system), the limitation of wherein the interface renders a physical indication of one or more priorities notification is taught by Giles as the technique of a score given in column 21 provides an indication of priority and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which cases to take action first (see col. 5, lines 27-30 and see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

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As per claim 3, the limitation of a priorities system that prioritizes the notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of a score given in column 21 provides an indication of priority and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which cases to take action first (see col. 5, lines 27-30 and see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 4 system), the limitation of wherein the interface provides feedback to adjust at least one of the priorities system and the notification system is taught by Giles as the technique of the representation of the hierarchical structure may be tailored by the user (see abstract). These claims are therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5-7, 34, 37-38 and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giles et al. (USPN: 6,437,812) hereinafter Giles in view of Wichelman et al. (USPN: 6,590,587) hereinafter Wichelman.

As per claims 34 (method) and 43 (readable medium), Giles discloses a method to interface with a notification system as the technique of the GUI provides a means by

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which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system (see col. 4, lines 50-52), comprising:

Mapping at least one of a notification and a priority to one or more objects is taught by Giles as the technique of Fig. 1 showing three types of objects 20 and their corresponding priority notification score (see Fig. 1);

Automatically rendering the one or more objects in a glance-able manner is taught by Giles as the technique of the GUI provides a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system (see col. 4, lines 50-52). For example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS (see col. 7, lines 35-40);

Providing inputs to interact with the notification system is taught by Giles as the technique of receiving a user input to make a selection of part of the hierarchical at a given level in the hierarchical (see col. 10, lines 35-37).

Giles, however, does not disclose the limitation of rendering one or more object based upon one of the notification and the priority.

Wichelman discloses the limitation of rendering one or more object based upon one of the notification and the priority as the technique of ADD NEW DEVICE DIALOG (see Fig. 12).

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It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Wichelman's teaching of rendering one or more object based upon one of the notification and the priority into that of Giles' invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of allowing user/operator capable of editing and adding more objects into the monitor system.

As per claim 37 (method), the limitation of wherein the interface renders a physical indication of one or more priorities notification is taught by Giles as the technique of a score given in column 21 provides an indication of priority and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which cases to take action first (see col. 5, lines 27-30 and see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 38 (method), the limitation of wherein the interface provides feedback to adjust at least one of the priorities system and the notification system is taught by Giles as the technique of the representation of the hierarchical structure may be tailored by the user (see abstract). These claims are therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 5, Giles discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the feedback relates to

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implicit user actions that indicate the user's preference to the one or more prioritized notifications.

Wichelman discloses the limitation of the feedback relates to implicit user actions that indicate the user's preference to the one or more prioritized notifications as the technique of facial indicator 356 and percent of advisory critical indicator 359 and the status of facial indicator for Advisory and Critical condition (see col. 36, lines 41-42) and see Fig. 11A).

It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Wichelman's teaching of feedback relates to the user's preference to the one or more prioritized notifications into that of Giles' invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of quickly and easily for an end user to recognize of the priority condition.

As per claim 6, the limitation of wherein the implicit user action include reading the one or more prioritized notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of a score given in column 21 provides an indication of priority and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which cases to take action first (see col. 5, lines 27-30 and see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 7, the limitation of where in the feedback include a reassignment of priority by the user is taught by Giles as the technique of the representation of the

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hierarchical structure may be tailored by the user (see abstract). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 44, Giles discloses the limitations of automatically rendering the at least one prioritized to a display in a glance-able manner and for interacting with the at least one prioritized notification as the technique of the GUI provides **a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system** (see col. 4, lines 50-52), for example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS (see col. 7, lines 35-40), and receiving a user input to make a selection of part of the hierarchical at a given on the levels in the hierarchical (see col. 10, lines 35-37).

Giles, however, does not disclose the limitation of routing at least one prioritized notification.

Wichelman discloses the limitation of routing at least one prioritized notification as the technique of the GUI software 32 provides appropriate screens to the users to enable the user to select one of the modes (see col. 22, lines 46-47 and see Fig. 4).

It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Wichelman's teaching of monitoring mode for routing at least one prioritized notification into that of Giles' invention. By doing so, the system

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would be enhanced by capable of allowing user quickly and easily select the mode of routing the prioritized notification to its end user.

6. Claims 8-14, 16-18, 20-25, 28-32, 35-36, 39-42 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giles et al. (USPN: 6,437,812) hereinafter Giles in view of Wichelman et al. (USPN: 6,590,587) hereinafter Wichelman and further in view of Tanaka et al. (USPN: 5,471,399) hereinafter Tanaka.

As per claim 8, Giles-Wichelman discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Wichelman discloses one or more prioritized notification is categorized to at least one source as the technique of the DSF test helps identify potential interference sources quickly (see col. 14, lines 65-67). Giles-Wichelman, however does not disclose the limitation of wherein the one or more prioritized notification are categorized to at least one source and domain.

Tanaka discloses one or more prioritized notification is categorized to at least one domain as the technique of Management Domain A and Management Domain B (see Fig. 19).

It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Tanaka's teaching of one or more prioritized notification is categorized to at least one domain into that of Wichelman teaching's of one or more prioritized notification is categorized to at least one source and further into that of Giles-Wichelman combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of categorized notification from both source and destination user' domain.

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Thus, the system would be enhanced by quickly letting particular user known about the notification is sending to him/her.

As per claims 9 and 10, Giles-Wichelman discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman, however does not disclose the limitation of a display configured to at least one of the source and the domain (see claim 9) and enable switched between the source and domain (see claim 10).

Tanaka discloses the limitation of configured to at least one of the source and the domain as the technique of the database 40 includes a configured information table 41 for storing therein configuration information related to a plurality of managed object instances constituting the network 10 (see col. 3, lines 59-62), a network management system 30 is connected to the plural sub-network management systems 150-i to control the network 10 in response to the reports (see col. 9, lines 5-7) to management domain (see col. 9 line 4) and discloses the limitation of enable switched between the source and domain as the technique of in the upper portion of the screen of Fig. 20, the management domain display menu 56G and the managed network display menu 56H are displayed; whereas, in the central portion of the screen, the network configuration is presented. When it is desired to display the network configuration for each management domain, the user specifies the managed domain display menu 56G by the cursor (see col. 9, lines 60-67) and when it is desired to visual check the management network in the display state of Fig. 20, the user moves the cursor to specify the management network display menu 56H (see col. 10, lines 25-28).

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It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Tanaka's teaching of a display configured to at least one of the source and the domain and enable switched between the source and domain into that of Giles-Wichelman combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of configured at least one source and domain prior to switch between source and domain. Thus the system would be enhanced by capable of providing switch tool to an end user.

As per claim 36, due to the similarity of this claim to that of claim 10, except for method instead of system claim, this claim is therefore rejected for the same reasons applied to claim 10.

As per claim 11, the limitation of one or more display objects that are associated with the one or more prioritized notification is taught by Giles as the technique of displaying number of icons for different type of alarm and connect these together in a hierarchical fashion (see col. 6, lines 18-19). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 12 (system) and 39(method), due to the similarity of these claims to that of claim 11, these claims are therefore rejected for the same reasons applied to claim 11.

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As per claims 13 (system) and 40 (method), the limitation of wherein one or more display objects are rendered in proximity to one or more other display objects is taught by Wichelman as the technique of Noise Power and Channel Power with respect to Time (see Figs. 11I-11J). These claims are therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 14, the limitation of wherein the color of the one or more display objects are indications of at least one of the source is taught by Wichelman as the technique of the node status tab 443 is indicated with a colored region 459 and an appropriate facial indicator 356 that informs a user whether a critical event has occurred with one of the channels 58 in the node 18 displayed (see col. 38, lines 53-56) and the DSF test helps identify potential interference sources quickly (see col. 14, lines 65-67). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 16, the limitation of mapping rules for associating the one or more prioritized notifications to the display is taught by Wichelman as the technique of mapping Advisory and Critical rules to facial indicator (see Fig. 11A). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 17, the limitation of wherein the display provides an indication of change over time associated with one or more prioritized notifications is taught by Wichelman as the technique of Noise Power and Channel Power with respect to

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changed over time from the time frame of 9:46:54AM to 9:58:17AM on 7/27/1999 (see Figs. 11I-11J). These claims are therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 35, due to the similarity of this claim to the combination of claims 4 and 17, this claim is therefore rejected for the same reasons applied to claims 4 and 17.

As per claim 18, the limitation of wherein the display objects are rendered changing color is taught by Wichelman as the technique of facial indicator 356 that informs a user whether a critical event has occurred with one of the channels 58 in the node 58 displayed. Note that the colored region 459 may be, for example, red if a critical event has occurred, or yellow if the advisory percentage is greater than zero (see col. 38, lines 54-59 and see Figs. 11A and -11D). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claims 20 (system) and 42 (method), the limitation of wherein the display objects are selected to provide a summary is taught by Wichelman as the technique of Group Level Status Summary 350A (see Fig. 10). These claims are therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 21, the further limitation of semantic zooming to enable users to receive various levels of information is taught by Wichelman as the technique of zoom

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in and zoom out (see col. 38, line 10). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 22, the limitation of wherein the display objects are at least one of a circle is taught by Wichelman as the technique of facial indicator (see Fig. 11A). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 23, the limitation of wherein the display is rendered into one or more sectors associated with at least one of the source is taught by Giles as the technique of one or more sector of fraud management system (see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 24, the limitation of wherein the sectors collectively form a rectangle is taught by Giles as the technique of rectangle sectors of fraud management system (see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 25, the limitation of wherein the sectors are subdivided according to the prioritized of the one or more prioritized notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of fraud management's sectors divided into four scores 40, 30, 20, and 11 for representing the priorities levels of notification (see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

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As per claim 28, due to the similarity of the limitation of one or more selection to at least one of switch between a domain and source of this claim to that of claim 10, this claim is therefore rejected for the same reason applied to claim 10.

As per claim 29, the limitation of wherein the one or more sectors are selectable to at least one of alter the priority level of the subset of one or more prioritized notifications is taught by Giles as the technique of the representation of the hierarchical structure may be tailored by the user (see abstract). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 30, Giles-Wichelman discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman, however does not disclose the limitation of the display changes based upon an interaction level of the user.

Tanaka discloses the limitation of the display changes based upon an interaction level of the user as the technique of Management Domain A and Management Domain B (see Fig. 19).

It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Tanaka's teaching of the display changes based upon an interaction level of the user into that of Giles-Wichelman combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of allowing particular user to interact with notification display message.

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As per claim 31, the limitation of wherein the interaction level is determined from the context of the user via the notification system is taught by Wichelman as the technique of the remote computer 24, when used in the context of a cable television network, network operation offices, or a field office (see col. 9 line 67 to col. 10 line 2). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 32, the limitation of wherein the display comprises a horizontal view is taught by Giles as the technique of a graphical user interface provides a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as fraud management system (see col. 4, lines 49-52 and see Fig. 1). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 45, due to the similarity of the limitation of updating the display relation to at least one of a source and a domain of this claim to that of the limitation of a display configured according to at least one of the source and the domain of claim 9, this claim is therefore rejected for the same reason applied to claim 9.

As per claim 46, due to the similarity of this claim to the combination of claims 1, 8, and 23; this claim is therefore rejected for the all reasons applied to claims 1, 3, and 23.

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7. Claims 15 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giles et al. (USPN: 6,437,812) hereinafter Giles in view of Wichelman et al. (USPN: 6,590,587) hereinafter Wichelman and Tanaka et al. (USPN: 5,471,399) hereinafter Tanaka and further in view of Battat et al. (USPN: 6,289,380) hereinafter Battat.

As per claims 15 (system) and 41 (method), Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka, however, do not disclose the limitation of clustering rules for displaying N number of display objects in a constrained space, N being an integer, the clustering rules including at least one of rendering as many display object that can fit in the display, defining meta display object, and utilizing a third display dimension to display topological densities.

Battat discloses the limitation of clustering rules for displaying N number of display objects in a constrained space, N being an integer, the clustering rules including at least one of rendering as many display object that can fit in the display, defining meta display object, and utilizing a third display dimension to display topological densities as the technique of three dimensional environment for the purposes of systems and network management (see col. 4, lines 49-50 and topological densities object structures (see Fig. 17).

It would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Battat's teaching of clustering rules for displaying N number of display objects in a constrained space, N being an integer, the clustering rules including at least one of rendering as many display object that can fit in the

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display, defining meta display object, and utilizing a third display dimension to display topological densities into that of Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of controlling as much as objects as possible and displaying all those objects in a topological of networks structural in three-dimensional space and providing better detail information to an end user.

8. Claims 19, 26-26, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Giles et al. (USPN: 6,437,812) hereinafter Giles in view of Wichelman et al. (USPN: 6,590,587) hereinafter Wichelman and Tanaka et al. (USPN: 5,471,399) hereinafter Tanaka and further in view of Simonoff et al. (USPN: 6,078,322) hereinafter Simonoff.

As per 19, Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka, however, do not disclose the limitation of comprising at least one of a fast forward and a replay selection to provide the indication of changes over time.

Simonoff disclose the limitation of a replay selection to provide the indication of changes over time as the technique of to replay a predetermined sequence of graphical images (see col. 10, lines 27-28).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Simonoff teaching of a replay selection to provide the indication of changes over time into that of Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka combined

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invention. By doing so, the system would provide better tool to graphical based end user.

As per claims 26-27, Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka, however, do not disclose the limitations of the display is rendered into of at least one of the sectors and the collective form are resizable to provide more or less information regarding the one or more prioritized notifications (see claim 26) and wherein vector graphics are utilized to provide resize ability (see claim 27).

Simonoff disclose the limitations of the collective form are resizable to provide more or less information and wherein vector graphics are utilized to provide resize ability as the technique of the user only need execute a so-called "resize %) command to adjust the GUI to a screen size (see col. 17, lines 29-31) and graphic display processor (see col. 8, line 21).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Simonoff teachings of the collective form are resizable to provide more or less information and wherein vector graphics are utilized to provide resize ability into that of Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of allowing user to adjust or performing resize function on the screen display.

As per claim 33, Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka, however, do not disclose the limitation of

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including audio is rendered as at least one of a representation of the one or more prioritized notifications and as interactive feedback when one or more of the display objects are selected.

Simonoff discloses the limitation of wherein the audio is rendered as the technique of session could include audio (see col. 10, line 26).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Simonoff teaching of audio is rendered into that of Giles' priority notification and further into that of Giles-Wichelman-Tanaka combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of providing audio notification to an end user to letting the user known there is something need to be taking care right at once.

9. Applicants' remarks have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

On the first and the second paragraphs of page 10, Applicants' argues that "there is no teaching in the cited reference of automatically organizing information based on priority and rendering the organized so as to be glancable as in applicants' claimed invention. In view of at least the forgoing, it is respectfully submitted that neither Giles et al. nor Wichelman et al. alone or in combination teach or suggest applicants' invention in claims 5-7, 34, 37-38, and 43-44. This rejection should be withdrawn". The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since the feature of "automatically organizing information based on priority and rendering the organized so as to be glancable to a user" is taught by Giles as the technique of the **GUI provides a means by which a**

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user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system (see col. 4, lines 50-52). For example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being are analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS (see col. 7, lines 35-40) wherein a score is given in column 21 of Fig. 1 provides an indication of priority level and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which case to take actions for first (see col. 5, lines 27-30).

On the first paragraph of page 11, Applicants argues that "Again, this reference does not teach or suggest automatically organizing objects as a function of priority and rendering objects so as to be glancable to a user as in the claimed invention". The Examiner, however, do not agree to this argument since at least Tanaka discloses the limitation of "automatically organizing objects as a function of priority and rendering objects so as to be glancable to a user" as the technique of the screen images of a network management according to the present invention provides the status of the network in a complex configuration including **a large number of managed object instances can be displayed for management in the format which facilitates the user to recognize the states of important managed object instances and the state of any managed object instance in a fault** (see col. 8, lines 54-60) and the fault importance 430 notified by the message 101 is **expressed in the ISO codes of**

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Critical, Major, Minor, Indeterminate, Warning, or Normal state for level of priority of alarm condition (see col. 7, lines 34-35 and see Fig. 12).

On the last paragraph of page 11, Applicants argues that " Battat et al. does not make up for the aforementioned deficiencies of the primary references regarding the subject independent claims, and therefore this rejection should be withdrawn". The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since the feature of "automatically organizing information based on priority and rendering the organized so as to be glancable to a user" is taught by Giles as the technique of the **GUI provides a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system** (see col. 4, lines 50-52). **For example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being are analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS** (see col. 7, lines 35-40) wherein **a score is given in column 21 of Fig. 1 provides an indication of priority level and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which case to take actions for first** (see col. 5, lines 27-30). These claims 15 and 41 are therefore rejected for at least of the reasons as set forth above in view of Giles' teachings.

On page 12, second and third paragraphs, Applicants argues that " Simonoff et al. enables application programmers to quickly and easily script application program behavior without requiring modification to a device. It is readily apparent that this reference does not make up for the failed teachings of the cited primary references

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regarding automated organization and rendering glancably information as a function of priority to a user as in applicants claimed application. In view of at least the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that neither Giles et al., Wichchelman et la., Tanaka et al, nor Simonoff et al. alone or in combination teach or suggest applicants' invention as cited in claims 19, 26, 27, and 33, and this rejection should be withdrawn". The Examiner, however, do not agree to this argument since Giles discloses the teaching of "automated organization and rendering glancably information as a function of priority to a user" as the technique of the **GUI provides a means by which a user or operator can control a system such as a fraud management system** (see col. 4, lines 50-52). **For example in Fig. 3, opposite each icon a figure is displayed which indicates the total number of alarms of the appropriate type that are associated with the account 14 being analyzed. In the example of Fig. 3, there are three behavior alarms and 68 FLD alarms, giving a total of 71 which tallies with the number given next to ALL ALARMS** (see col. 7, lines 35-40) wherein **a score is given in column 21 of Fig. 1 provides an indication of priority level and helps operators of the fraud management system to decide which case to take actions for first** (see col. 5, lines 27-30). These claims 19, 26-27 and 33 are therefore rejected for at least of the reasons as set forth above.

Conclusion

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CUONG T THAI whose telephone number is (703) 308-7234 through the month of October, 2004 and at 571-272-4056 thereafter. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

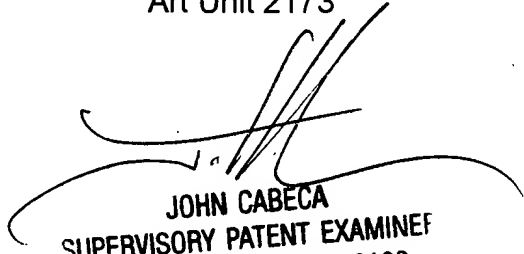
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116 through the month of October, 2004 and at 571-272-4048 thereafter. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CUONG T THAI
Examiner
Art Unit 2173

October 14, 2004.



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100